担子菌地星菌丝体中一个新的甾醇酯*

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摘要:从担子菌地星(Astraeus hygrometricus)发酵培养菌丝体中分离得到一个新的多羟基甾醇酯,其化学结构通过波谱学方法包括二维核磁共振鉴定为: 3 ,5 -二羟基-(22 E, 24 R)-麦角甾醇-7, 22-二烯-6 -棕榈酸酯。同时还从该菌中分离得到其它三个甾醇类化合物。

关键词: 地星; 甾醇酯; 担子菌

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A New Steryl Ester from the Culture Mycelia of the Basidiomycete *Astraeus hygrometricus* (Astraceae)

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Abstract: A new steryl ester with a polyhydroxylated ergostane-type nucleus, 3, 5 -dihydroxy-(22E, 24R)-ergosta-7, 22-dien-6-yl palmitate (1), together with three known compounds (2-4) was isolated from the culture mycelia of the basidiomycete *Astraeus hygrometricus*. The structure of compound 1 was elucidated on the basis of extensive spectroscopic methods (IR, HR-FAB-MS, 1D and 2D NMR).

Key words: Astraeus hygrometricus; Steryl ester; Basidiomycete

Astraeus hygrometricus (Sclerodermatales, Basidiomycete), a mycorrhizal fungus, is widely distributed in China. It is also used as a remedy for haemastatic and inflammation in traditional Chinese medicine (Mao, 2000). Three triterpenes and a splenocyte activity glucan have previously been isolated from the fruiting bodies of this fungus (Takaishi *et al* . 1987; Chakrabory *et al* . 2004). To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemical investigations on the culture broth of this fungus. In our continuing studies on the basidiomycete-derived secondary metabolites (Liu, 2002, 2005, 2006; Shao *et al* . 2005; Wang and Liu,

2005), we have been isolated a new steryl ester with a polyhydroxylated ergostane-type nucleus, 3, 5-dihydroxy-(22 E, 24 R)-ergosta-7, 22-dien-6 -yl palmitate (1) (Fig. 1), as well as three known compounds (22 E, 24 R)-5, 8-epidioxyergosta-3, 22-dien-3 ol (2), (22 E, 24 R)-ergosta-4, 6, 8 (14), 22-tetraen-3 -one (3), and (22 E, 24 R)-ergosta-7, 22-dien-3 ol (4) from the culture mycelia of the fungus. It is noted that there are few naturally occurring polyhydroxylated steryl esters reported up to date (Wang and Liu, 2005; Yang $et\ al$. 2003; Zhang $et\ al$. 2005). This paper deals with the isolation and struc-

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ture elucidation of the new steryl ester (1).

Results and Discussion

Compound 1 was obtained as a colorless oily solid . The molecular formula was determined to be C_{44} H_{76} O_4 by 13 C-NMR data and HR-FAB-MS (calc . for [M + H] + : 669.5821; found: 669.5814) . Its IR spectrum revealed the presence of hydroxyl groups (3 431 cm⁻¹) . The ¹H-NMR spectrum (Table 1) which assigned with aid of the H-1 H COSY spectrum (Fig. 2), exhibited two tertiary methyl signals at 1.01 (s, H-19) and 0.56 (s, H-18), four secondary methyl signals at 1.02 (d, J = 6.6, H - 21), 0.91 (d, J= 6.9, H - 28), 0.83 (d, J = 7.2, H - 27) and 0.82 (d, J = 7.2, H - 26), a pair of 1, 2-disubstituted olefinic protons at 5.22 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.4, H-23) and 5.15 (dd, J = 15.2, 8.0, H-22), and a trisubstituted olefinic proton at 4.88 (s, H-7). Its ¹³ C-NMR analyzed together with the DEPT and HMQC spectra also showed signals due to an oxygenated quaternary carbon at 75.2 (s, C-5), two oxygenated methane carbons at 73.7 (d, C-6) and 67.3 (d, C -3), and four olefinic carbons at 144.2 (s, C-8), 135.4 (d, C-22), 132.2 (d, C-23) and 115.2 (d, C-7). Based on these data, 1 was suggested to be an ergosta-7, 22-dien-3, 5, 6-triol derivatives. Meanwhile in H-NMR spectrum, a characteristic downfield signal of H - 6 (5.27, s) caused by acylation effect distinctly indicated that the palmitate moiety was located at 6 position of the sterol nucleus. This was also supported by a cross peak observed between H

-19 and H-6 in the ROSEY spectrum. These data were in good agreement with those reported for ergosta-7, 22-dien-3, 5, 6-triol and its derivatives (Ayer et al. 1992; Chen et al. 1991; Goldstein and Frye, 1996) . Furthermore, the 1 H- and 13 C-NMR of compound 1 revealed a terminal methyl signal at (0.88 (t, J=6.8, H-16)/14.1 (q, C-6)), a methylene group in -position to an ester function at (2.30 (t, J = 7.6, H - 2)/34.6 (t, C - 2), a carbonyl carbon at 173.4 (s, C-1), and other signals at (1.64 (m, H-3), 1.25 - 1.34 (overlapped), and 31.4 (t, C-14), 25.1 (t, C-3), 22.7 (t, C-15), 29.2 - 29.8 (t)), which showed to be a saturated long-chain fatty-acid ester moiety. By comparison with the data in literature (Zhang et al. 2005), those data indicated that the saturated long-chain fatty-acid was palmitate. It was also proved by the EI-MS data, which displayed fragment ion peaks at m/z 412 (67) $[M-C_{16} H_{32} O_2]^+$), 394 (34 $[M-C_{16} H_{32} O_2-H_2 O]^+$) and 376 (27 $[M-C_{16}H_{32}O_2-2H_2O]^+$). The linked position of the palmitate moiety was further confirmed by the clearly correlation between H - 6 (5.27, s) and C-1 (173.4, s) in the HMBC spectrum (Fig. 2). The geometry of the ²²-double bond was determined to be E from the coupling constant (J = 15.2) between H - 22 and H - 23. The stereochemistry at C - 20 and C-24 was deduced to be R and R, respectively, by comparison of 1 H- and 13 C-NMR data with those of ergosterol (Wright et al . 1978) . From all above data, the structure of 1 was assigned as 3, 5 -dihydroxy -(22 E, 24 R)-ergosta-7, 22- dien-6 -yl palmitate.

Table 1 $\,^{-1}\text{H-}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ data of Compound 1 ($\text{CDCl}_3)\,$.

Position	С	Н	Position	С	Н
1	31.9 (t)	1.25 (m)	19	17.9 (q)	1.01 (s)
2	30.8 (t)	1.85 (m)	20	40.3 (d)	2.02 (m)
3	67.3 (d)	4.00 (m)	21	21.1 (q)	1.02 (d, $J = 6.6$)
4	39.2 (t)	2.04 (m), 1.92 (m)	22	135.4 (d)	5.15 (dd, $J = 15.2, 8.0$)
5	75.2 (s)	-	23	132.2 (d)	5.22 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.4)
6	73.7 (d)	5.27 (s)	24	42.9 (d)	1.85 (m)
7	115.2 (d)	4.88 (s)	25	33.1 (d)	1.47 (m)
8	144.2 (s)	-	26	19.6 (q)	0.82 (d, J=7.2)
9	43.5 (d)	2.09 (m)	27	19.9 (q)	0.83 (d, $J = 7.2$)
10	39.0 (s)	-	28	17.6 (q)	0.91 (d, $J = 6.9$)
11	21.3 (t)	1.57 (m)	1	173.4 (s)	-
12	39.6 (t)	1.52 (m), 1.30 (m)	2	34.6 (t)	2.36 (t, J=7.6)
13	43.8 (s)	-	3	25.1 (t)	1.64 (m)
14	54.8 (d)	1.90 (m)	4 - 13	29.2-29.8 (t)	1.25 - 1.34 (m)
15	22.7 (t)	1.40 (m)	14	31.4 (t)	1.25 - 1.34 (m)
16	28.0 (t)	1.73 (m)	15	22.7 (t)	1.25 - 1.34 (m)
17	55.9 (d)	1.28 (m)	16	14.1 (q)	0.88 (t, J=6.8)
18	12.2 (q)	0.56 (s)			

Assignment made on the basis of ${}^{1}\mathrm{H}{}^{-1}\mathrm{H}$ COSY, HMQC and HMBC data .

Fig. 1 The structure of compound 1

Compounds **2**, **3**, and **4** were also isolated from the same fungus, and identified as (22 E, 24R)-5, 8 - epidioxyergosta-3, 22-dien-3 -ol (**2**), (22 E, 24R)-ergosta-4, 6, 8 (14), 22-tetraen-3 -one (**3**), and (22 E, 24R)-ergosta-7, 22-dien-3 -ol (**4**), respectively, according to the physical and spectroscopic data in literatures (Yue *et al* . 2001; Gao *et al* . 2001; Lu *et al* . 1985).

Experimental

General Optical rotation was measured on a Horiba SE-PA-300 spectropolarimeter. IR spectrum was obtained with a Bruker Tensor 27 spectrometer, with KBr pellets, in cm $^{-1}$. 1D and 2D-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV-400 and DRX-500 spectrometers in CDCl₃, in ppm, J in Hz. EI-MS was recorded with a Thermo Finnigan Trace DSQ spectrometer, HR-FAB-MS was recorded with a VG Autospec-3000 spectrometer.

Silica gel (200 - 300 mesh, Qingdao Marine Chemical Inc, Qingdao . P . R . China), and Sephadex LH-20 (Amersham Biosciences) were used for column chromatography . Pre-coated silica gel GF_{254} plates (Qingdao Marine Chemical Inc, Qingdao . P . R . China) were used for TLC . Fractions were monitored by TLC and spots were visualized by heating silica gel plates sprayed with $10\%~H_2\,SO_4$ in EtOH .

Mushroom Material and Culture The fungus *A. hygrometricus* was collected at the Botanic Garden of Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, P. R. China, in September 2001, and identified by Dr. Fu-Qiang Yu, Kunming Institute of Botany. The voucher specimen was deposited in the Herbarium of Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Culture medium: potato (peeled) 200 g, glucose 20 g, KH₂ PQ₄ 3 g, MgSQ₄ 1.5 g, citric acid 0.1 g and thiamin hydrochloride 10 mg in 1 L of deionized H₂O (pH 6.5 before autoclaving). The culture liquid was fermented at 25 for 20 days on a rotary shaker (150 r/min).

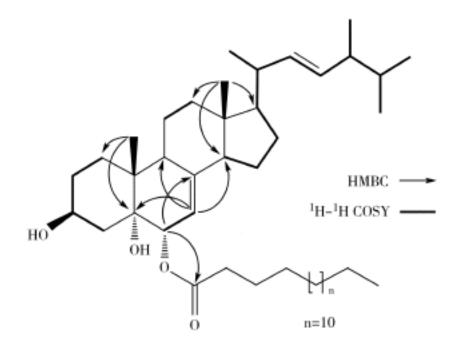


Fig . 2 1 H-1 H COSY and key HMBC correlations of compound 1

Extraction and Isolation The dried mycelia (106 g) filtered from culture broth (25 L) were successively extracted with CHCl₃/MeOH (1 1). The extract was evaporated in vacuo and the oily residue (8.0 g) was subjected to CC (silica gel, petroleum ether/Me₂CO(9 1 1 1)). The fraction (0.36 g) from petroleum ether/Me₂CO(20 1) was further purified by CC (silica gel, petroleum ether/AcOEt 20 1; Sephadex LH-20, CHCl₃/MeOH 1 1) to afford the pure compound 3 (10 mg) and 4 (13 mg). The fraction (0.51 g) from petroleum ether/Me₂CO(10 1) was further isolated by CC (silica gel, CHCl₃/AcOEt 20 1) to give the pure compound 1 (6 mg) and 2 (20 mg).

Compound 1, $C_{44}H_{76}Q_4$, colorless oily soild; [] $_D^{24.4}$ = +46 (c 0.17, CHCl $_3$); IR $_{max}^{KBr}$ cm $^{-1}$: 3431, 2956, 2925, 2852, 1710, 1629, 1461, 1381, 1187; 1 H- and 13 C-NMR data: see Table 1; EI-MS: 412 (67 [M-C $_{16}H_{32}Q_2$] $^+$), 394 (34 [M-C $_{16}H_{32}Q_2$ - Q_2 - Q_2 - Q_2) $^+$), 376 (27 [M-C $_{16}H_{32}Q_2$ - Q_2 - Q_2) $^+$), 251 (100), 157 (48), 129 (30), 109 (15), 69 (56); HR-FAB-MS (pos.): 669.5814 ([M+H] $^+$, $C_{44}H_{77}Q_4$ $^+$, calc.669.5821).

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由云南楚雄彝族自治州人民政府,中国食品土畜进出口商会,中国菌物学会,中国科学院昆明植物研究所主办,云南省林业厅,云南省商务厅等 21 家共同协办的第五届世界菌根食用菌大会将于 2007 年 8 月 26~29 日云南楚雄召开。会议将由菌根食用菌的科技论坛,商业贸易论坛和文化论坛(野生食用菌科普展览和云南野生食用菌品尝)三部分组成。

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